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Russians Reaffirm Offer to Negotiate

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that its offer for negotiations to ban weapons in space is still valid but that it would not include other subjects in the talks, the United States has proposed.

In addition, the Russians insisted on a moratorium on the testing of space weapons beginning with the start of talks in September.

A Soviet spokesman, Vladimir Ustinov Fomichevko, said, "Negotiations on space weapons are incompatible with continuing tests."

At a U.S. State Department

news conference, Alan Romberg, said yesterday that the Soviet confirmation of their offer was "good news," The Washington Post reported.

[Mr. Romberg repeated an earlier statement that the United States had accepted the original Moscow proposal "with no preconditions." He added that the United States will discuss details of the talks through diplomatic channels.]

The U.S. Embassy would not comment on the new Soviet statements. But other Western diplomats said the Russians were moving to regain propaganda ground lost to the United States in the recent give-and-take over negotiations.

They also said Moscow appeared to have clarified and hardened its opposition to the broader-ranging talks proposed by the United States.

The Tass news agency issued an official statement Friday that one diplomat said "closes off any ambiguities there may have been in the Soviet position, and heightens the differences between the Soviet and American positions."

Mr. Tass said it was "authorized to declare that the Soviet government confirms its offer to the government of the United States for formal talks on preventing the militarization of outer space" and that it was awaiting a new American response.

It said, "It is these, and not some other talks, that it is trying the U.S. government to start."

Mr. Lomko said, "The Soviet Union made a specific proposal for talks on an important issue. Up to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Lebanese woman, whose son was kidnapped during fighting in February, pushed a burning tire during a demonstration Friday in Beirut on behalf of kidnapped victims. Agreement on freeing some victims was later announced.

Lebanese Delay Opening of Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanon's government decided against opening Beirut's airport Friday as scheduled, delaying its efforts to normalize conditions in the city.

Security sources said the opening of the airport and the city's maritime port were postponed because of delays in clearing mines and unexploded mortar bombs from three road crossings between Christian East and mainly Moslem West Beirut.

The reopening of the port and airport, closed for five months by fighting between Christian and Moslem forces, is seen by Beirut residents as a barometer of the capital's political climate.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said the three road links must reopen before the port and airport resume operation. Although the airport had been expected to open Friday, some radio stations reported Thursday that the port would not reopen until Monday.

The two sectors of the divided city currently are linked by only one open crossing point, which was closed for four hours during a protest against the continued detente of hostiles by rival militias.

Hundreds of shouting protesters burned tires and blocked the main crossing with boulders, causing huge traffic jams. Their demonstra-

tion was timed to coincide with a meeting of a security committee to discuss exchanges of people who had been abducted.

The committee, representing Lebanon's principal militias and the army, later announced agreement to release unconditionally dozens of people listed by the International Red Cross as having been kidnapped.

The Red Cross had said that its teams had visited "slightly above 100" hostages held by the militias. The number of missing persons is believed to be much higher, but there is no exact figure.

Security sources said all explosives had been cleared from two of the Green Line crossings, but they would need to be removed before being reopened, which could take another 48 hours.

There were indications, however, that there might be other reasons for the delay.

On Thursday, the rightist Phalange radio said the airport delay was caused by the presence of "unfriendly elements" around the eastern runway, an apparent reference to Moslem militiamen.

The peace plan drawn up by the government calls for the army to provide daily helicopter flights for East Beirut residents afraid to travel by road to the airport.

Under the plan, most armed and unarmed militiamen disappeared from the streets as the army took over their positions along the Green Line.

But gunmen still remained in some areas and small armed groups have been seen occasionally in parts of the city.

If the peace plan succeeds in Beirut, a new disengagement operation will begin late next week in the mountains above the city, army sources said.

There were sporadic gunfire exchanges Friday between Druze Moslem militiamen in the mountain village of Aita and army units stationed in Souk al-Gharb, local radios said.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, sporadic street fighting continued between pro- and anti-Syrian militiamen. It was the fourth consecutive day of fighting in which at least 35 persons have been killed.

(Reuters, AP)

■ Israeli Agents Accused

Villagers in the south Lebanese town of Bidaa charged Thursday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



POLITICAL PRODDING — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and Walter F. Mondale after they met at Boston's airport. The governor urged Mr. Mondale to quickly choose a running mate. Page 3.

Sikh Hijackers Surrender To Pakistanis; 264 Freed

By Niloya Roy

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Eight Sikh hijackers surrendered to Pakistani security forces at Lahore airport Friday, freeing 264 passengers and crew members aboard an Indian Airlines' Airbus. The hijackers had held the plane for 20 hours.

The Indian plane was the fourth hijacked by Sikhs demanding a separate state of Khalistan. The plane was on a scheduled Srinagar-Delhi

The assault on the Golden Temple appears to have radicalized many Sikh moderates. Page 2.

Bombay run when it was commanded Thursday by hijackers who are believed to be followers of a Sikh leader killed last month in the Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Threatening to blow up the aircraft with all on board, the hijackers demanded the release of Sikhs arrested in the army action in the northern state of Punjab last month.

They also demanded a \$25-million ransom as compensation for the damage done to the Golden Temple complex, return of all the money and jewelry taken by the army during the attack and the army's complete withdrawal from Punjab.

The hijackers also wanted asylum in Pakistan, where the money was to be delivered to them.

India had been informed of the successful culmination of the process of negotiations with the hijackers. An official spokesman said the hijackers would be tried under Pakistani law.

The Indian government has decided to set up a committee to investigate the lapse in security that enabled eight youths to go aboard the flight armed with revolvers and grenades. Strict precautions were supposed to have been taken to improve airport security because of Sikh resentment over the army action in Punjab.

The pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer were injured by the hijackers, according to accounts from passengers.

Following the conclusion to the hijacking episode, night curfew restrictions were to be lifted throughout the Amritsar district.

■ Ghandi Tightens Security

Prime Minister Indira Ghandi has ordered a new security crackdown in the Jammu-Kashmir state

following the hijacking, sources told Reuters Friday in New Delhi.

The sources said an indefinite curfew began in Srinagar, the state capital, beginning Friday morning.

Mrs. Ghandi called in security advisers for emergency talks Thursday night, and Indian troops were put on alert along the border known as the line of control between Pakistan and Jammu-Kashmir, where unrest erupted over the dismissal Monday of Farooq Abdullah, the chief minister of Kashmir.

Mr. Abdullah, accused by opponents of protecting Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan fundamentalist Moslems, fell from power when at least 12 of his party's state assemblymen defected. His brother-in-law replaced him as chief minister.

Mr. Abdullah has denied charges of having links with Sikh extremists waging a campaign for a separate state in adjoining Punjab.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abdullah said Friday in Srinagar that Mrs. Gandhi was to blame for the hijacking because of her "wrong policies" in Punjab. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.

INSIDE

■ A 90-minute cut in the work-week will apparently end the strikes in the West German print industry. Page 2.

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■ Gold's price plunged more than \$25 an ounce to the lowest level in two years. Page 7.

■ John McEnroe, the top seed and defending champion, will meet third-seeded fellow Jimmy Connors in Sunday's Wimbledon tennis final. Page 13.

■ Souren Melikian analyzes the record prices paid this week in a series of art auctions in London. Page 4.

■ MONDAY

■ Ambassadors of many black nations in Washington find the ways of the U.S. capital bewildering.

■ Ghandi Tightens Security

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the Atlantic: U.S. schools are woefully short of qualified math and science teachers, and West Germany has too many. The teachers being interviewed by the Georgia Department of Education officials are, for the most part, recent university graduates without work.

U.S. educators familiar with the

■ They're literate and linguistically capable. On top of that, they know math. These are no slouches.

■ Polkston may soon get its biology teacher and Cartersville its math instructor. Georgia has sent a recruiting team to West Germany, where math and science teachers abound. Lower Saxony, for example, has 6,000 surplus teachers in those fields.

■ If the recruitment drive is successful, and if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cooperates, a dozen or more German teachers will be in Georgia classrooms for the fall term.

Education officials say they will go back for more Germans next year if the experiment works.

In some Georgia school districts, the German connection is seen as a panacea. "We gave a blank contract and said, 'Hire somebody,'" said Sarah Bosch, personnel director of Bartow County schools. "We only asked for one. If it works out, we may kick ourselves for not asking for more."

On the face of it, the program does seem to be a solution for the teacher problem on both sides of

the Atlantic: U.S. schools are woefully short of qualified math and science teachers, and West Germany has too many. The teachers being interviewed by the Georgia Department of Education officials are, for the most part, recent university graduates without work.

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Last year, Georgia's 81 public and private colleges turned out only 16 students with degrees in math education.

"What we have is warm bodies in those classrooms, health and P.E. teachers," said Mrs. Bosch of the Bartow County school system. "Our problem with these people is that they are simply not as well qualified as someone with a straight math background. We have to put them in lower-level classrooms, teaching business math and courses like that, and we feel like we're cheating the children."

Mr. Tardif said that, in California, too, "We have a lot of people in math who shouldn't be teaching math ... It's about the same as if you go into a restaurant and no waiter or waitress has ever served before. You get short service."

"And they have been learning English since the third grade," said Werner Rogers, assistant superintendent of Georgia schools.

Mr. Rogers said he hoped importing German teachers would at least provide a short-term solution for what is becoming a crisis in American education. "Kids in college are not preparing to be math and science teachers," he said, "and those who are, are being drained off" to industry.

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Syria Holds Key to Ending PLO Feud

By Alan Philips

Reuters

TUNIS — Efforts to reunify the Palestine Liberation Organization after a year of feuding are at a crucial stage, but Syria's attitude is likely to determine whether the major dissident factions rejoin the organization, PLO officials and diplomats say.

Reflecting Syria's importance as the main backer of the PLO opposition to its chairman, Yasser Arafat, a top Arafat aide, Farouk Kadouni, went to Damascus on Wednesday to see President Hafez al-Assad. It was the first high-level meeting between Syria and the PLO since the split began last year.

Mr. Kadouni's mission follows the initialing of an agreement in the South Yemeni capital of Aden last week by Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah, the mainstream guerrilla group, and four groups in the so-called Democratic Alliance — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These groups did not send fight-

ers against Mr. Arafat during the siege against his men by other factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli last fall.

The agreement will not be published until next week. But officials say it calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's

NEWS ANALYSIS

freedom of maneuver and for a meeting of the leaders of the eight PLO constituent factions in Algiers this month.

Mr. Arafat's supporters at his headquarters in Tunis, where he moved after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon forced his evacuation from Beirut, hope that the Kadouni visit will lead to a normalization of relations with Damascus to complement the peace talks among the PLO factions that have taken place over the past three months.

But they remain cautious. They say it is still not certain that the PLO factions — such as the members of the Democratic Alliance — that have remained in the traditional PLO structure and who have

closed ties to Syria are ready to support Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus in June of last year at the start of a PLO mutiny against his leadership. Battles followed and Mr. Arafat was eventually driven from Tripoli in December.

The PLO chairman, who was under fire for his having moderated his policies against Israel, then made a surprise visit to Cairo, which had been spurned by most Arab states over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The visit brought protests even in Mr. Arafat's inner Fatah circle. Two neutral groups, the Popular Front and the pro-Moscow Democratic Front, broke off relations.

The proposed Algiers meeting will set a date for holding the 384-member PLO parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, which last met in February 1983.

Mr. Arafat has been trying to

win only for "overstepping" PLO positions on Egypt, rather than for violating them.

The third alliance in the PLO, the hard-core, Syrian-backed rebels who fought Mr. Arafat's men in Lebanon, rejected the Arafat accord on Thursday, saying it would fur-



Yasser Arafat

Print Union In Germany Accepts Offer

Reduction of Workweek By 90 Minutes Proposed

Compiled in Our Staff from Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — West German print union leaders and employers said Friday that they had agreed on a 90-minute cut in the 40-hour workweek after 13 weeks of selective strikes that disrupted newspaper output.

The compromise, signed by representatives of IG Druck and Papier union and employers, follows a similar accord in the metalworking industry last week that is ending a seven-week strike by the IG Metall union that crippled domestic car production.

Both unions had sought a 35-hour workweek without loss of pay.

The two packages foresee a cut in the workweek to 38.5 hours beginning in April, plus pay raises of 3.3 percent retroactive to July 1, and 2 percent more when the cut in hours takes effect.

Print industry negotiators said the cut would apply for 30 months, compared with 18 months in the metalworking industry.

Union officials said IG Druck would end selective stoppages by printers beginning Sunday night, allowing full newspaper production to resume Monday.

The 165,000 union members in the industry will be asked to approve the settlement in ballots Tuesday and Wednesday, officials said.

West German metalworkers this week approved a 38.5-hour workweek to end a seven-week strike that had idled 450,000 workers and paralyzed the automaking industry.

The print union agreement came as 12,000 printers in 165 shops across West Germany stayed away from work in the latest of a series of warning strikes.

Tass repeated the Soviet accusation that Washington is setting unacceptable preconditions. "By linking questions of nuclear armaments with the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, the American administration is seeking to evade the talks on space," it said.

The White House a week ago said it was setting no preconditions but, Mr. Lometsko said, "We will not accept unofficial elaborations and explanations. We want it said officially" and in writing.

The United States has so far said that it is willing only to hold discussions that would narrow the areas that might be negotiated.

Tass also said the United States was sidestepping the proposal for a moratorium. Western military analysts here saw this element as crucial to the Russians. For more than a decade, the Soviet Union has been thought to lead the United States in anti-satellite weapons, carrying out repeated tests of a ground-launched warhead that is designed to explode in the vicinity of its target.

Now the United States is reported to have scheduled the first test of a new anti-satellite weapon for October and November. The analysis believe this may be the reason the Soviet talks, and the moratorium, have been proposed for September.

Tass Details Accusations

MOSCOW — Tass charged Friday that two U.S. diplomats detained by Soviet security police Wednesday had been picking up intelligence material at a pre-arranged secret meeting, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, both second secretaries at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, had been "caught in the act" while at a clandestine meeting with a Soviet woman who was collecting information for them on a regular basis, Tass said.

The U.S. Embassy has said the two men were detained, questioned for two hours and accused of carrying out activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Tass identified the Soviet woman as L.B. Tumanova and said she was facing charges. It said that, on the Americans' instructions, she had "systematically collected information about the Soviet Union of interest to American intelligence."

Canadian Poll Shows Strong Liberal Lead

United Press International

OTTAWA — The Liberal Party has jumped to an 11-point lead over the Progressive Conservatives in a Gallup Poll released Friday, increasing speculation that Prime Minister John Turner will call a election this summer. The poll showed that 49 percent of Canadians preferred the Liberals, while 38 percent favored the Conservatives.

Before leaving for London for a Saturday meeting with Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Turner said, "I don't operate on the basis of polls, good, bad or indifferent. There are other more important factors."

"We weren't particularly looking for brainy Germans. It just worked out that way."

Racial Inequality Is Rife in Britain, New Survey Says

London — Racial inequality in Britain is rife with job prospects and housing for nonwhites showing little improvement over the past decade, a report said Friday.

A survey carried out by the Policy Studies Institute, an independent research body, said racial inequalities had hardly diminished despite race relations legislation in 1976 outlawing discrimination.

There are an estimated 2.2 million nonwhites living in Britain.

The institute said Britons of Asian and West Indian origin were more likely to be unemployed than whites while those in jobs tended to be in lower-paid, lower-status employment.

WORLD BRIEFS

Guatemalan Christian Democrats Win

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — The moderate Christian Democrats edged another centrist party in the final returns of voting for a new Constituent Assembly, but the government says the two parties will have an equal number of seats.

The 66-member assembly is to write a new constitution and prepare the country for a return to elected civilian rule. The election was held Sunday, and the military government finished counting ballots Thursday.

The official returns showed the Christian Democrats with 318,300 votes, or 17.2 percent of the total. A new party, the Union of the National Center, was second with 269,372 votes, or 14.5 percent. However, the government said the two parties would each have 22 seats in the assembly because of the National Center's strong showing in key areas.

General Strike Splits Bolivian Labor

LA PAZ (Combined Dispatches) — A split has developed in the Bolivian labor movement since a general strike for stable prices, higher wages and a temporary halt to foreign debt payments began Thursday, and the leader of one faction said the military might try to overthrow the civilian government if the strike continued.

"The strike cannot last more than 48 hours," Noel Vazquez, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, said Thursday. "We run the risk of provoking a military coup or of the strike being broken because of opposition by labor sectors." Gonzalo Guzman, head of the railworkers union, called the strike "precipitous and dangerous."

Rail and air services ran normally Thursday and many stores remained open in La Paz. But the labor confederation called on workers, miners and farmers to march on the capital Saturday, increasing pressure on the government. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

U.S., China End Arms Control Session

BEIJING (WP) — U.S. arms control specialists completed talks Friday with Chinese officials here but did not review problems clouding a nuclear cooperation agreement, according to informed sources.

The problems involve intelligence reports that China has aided Pakistan's nuclear weapons program despite an American understanding that such help was outside the terms of an agreement signed during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April.

A spokesman said the delegation, led by Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, discussed a wide range of issues but did not deal with the Pakistan reports. One source said Mr. Adelman did not press the Chinese for new assurances on nonproliferation because he was invited primarily to brief his hosts, not to negotiate with them.

Bombs Explode in 5 Cities in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — One person was injured and at least eight buildings damaged as bombs exploded in five Spanish cities Friday in what appeared to be a coordinated guerrilla offensive, police said.

Police attributed the bombings to the leftist guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has carried out similar coordinated attacks in the past.

The victim was a cleaning woman injured by one of three bombs that exploded before dawn in Madrid outside an optician's office, an employment office and a military training center. Other bombs damaged a municipal tax office in Seville, a court house in Malaga, a shipyard and an employment office in Gijon and a bank in Barcelona.

Italy Budget Minister Offers to Resign

ROME (Reuters) — Budget Minister Pietro Longo, implicated by a parliamentary report in the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was quoted as saying Friday that he would resign rather than bring down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The budget minister told the conservative daily, Il Giornale, that he would resign "to remove the conditions that would lead to a government crisis and threaten the five-party coalition headed by Craxi."

But he said his resignation would depend on a commitment by other coalition parties to keep alive the current government, which has been in office since last August. Mr. Longo, who denies having belonged to the lodge, offered to resign two months ago. Earlier this week, a parliamentary report authenticated a list of P-2 lodge members containing Mr. Longo's name.



Pietro Longo

Population Is Seen Doubling by 2150

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The world's 4.8 billion population, which is growing at an unprecedented rate that is limiting the quality of life worldwide, could more than double to 11 billion by 2150 but then will stabilize, according to a report by the World Bank.

The Germans will be coming from a sophisticated university environment to, in many cases, isolated communities, small places with regional eccentricities. Folkston and Cartersville, for example, are in dry counties — the nearest beer is a good drive away.

"I see, of course, that that could present itself as a major problem," said Dr. Ulrich Bleschener, assistant minister of education for Lower Saxony. He said he had hoped for a longer period of orientation.

"But the project in Georgia came so quickly and on such short notice, I am afraid the time is a bit short," he said.

"I trust in the adaptability and flexibility of these people," he added. "They are professionals; they are young people I suspect they'll be able to adapt."

To Georgia officials, the prospect of having qualified math and science teachers is worth the risk.

"We're looking forward to these people coming" said M.E. Bailey, superintendent of Charlton County schools. "We just need a couple of good science people. We wouldn't have cared if they came from Norway or Switzerland or Africa, just as long as they're qualified."

"We weren't particularly looking for brainy Germans. It just worked out that way."

Bonn, Paris Easing Border Controls

BONN (AP) — France and West Germany have decided to eliminate routine customs and passport checks at their frontiers for citizens of the 10-nation European Community sometime this summer, the Bonn government announced Friday.

A government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, waved aside fears that relaxed controls would present a security risk, saying that French and West German authorities had agreed to "other means" of cooperating in tracing criminals. He did not elaborate.

Details are being worked out, Mr. Boenisch said, adding that one idea under study is to issue green cards to citizens of EC countries and to set up special lanes for their cars at border crossing points to be used if they have nothing to declare and are carrying only EC citizens in their cars.

For the Record

A conference of the various factions in Chad, aimed at reuniting that war-ravaged country, is expected to take place in Brazzaville, Congo, before July 20, the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, said Friday in Paris. The leaders of the two chief opposing factions, Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, have expressed interest in such a conference, and Mr. Wolde said their respective backers, France and Libya, have as well.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece returned Friday to Athens after a three-day official visit to East Berlin. (AP)

A Barcelona-bound bus carrying about 60 passengers collided head-on with a heavy truck Friday in the outskirts of Valladolid, killing at least 10 persons and injuring 25 to 30. (AP)

Israel's opposition Labor Party is maintaining its lead over the governing Likud bloc for the July 23 elections. The independent daily Yedioth Ahronot said Friday that a poll this week showed Labor would take 53 seats in the 120-member parliament compared with 38 for Likud, with the rest going to minor parties. Labor had the same lead in the paper's poll last month. (Reuters)

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz left Friday for Hong Kong to start a two-week Asian tour that will also include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. (UPI)

A former talent agency clerk, Marvin Pancoast, was found guilty of first-degree murder Thursday in the killing of Vicki Morgan, a model. The jury of 10 women and two men jury returned its verdict after four and a half hours of deliberation. (LAT)

Leaders of the striking miners and management of Britain's coal industry Friday conferred about a settlement for the second consecutive day and reported that they had held intensive negotiations and were adjourning until the start of next week. (Reuters)

Bogdan Bujak, elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union movement, was charged in Warsaw court Friday with clandestine union activities. The trial was adjourned until July 17 because police witnesses failed to appear. (AP)

The conference on European security adjourned for the summer on Friday ending a six-month session. Participants include all the countries of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada. (NYT)

Temple Assault Radicalized Many Moderate Sikhs

Bitterness Toward Government, Desire for Revenge Are High in Amritsar

New York Times Service

Nearly 600 people, according to official reports, and perhaps more than 1,000, by other estimates, were killed in the assault.

Kular Singh, a young Sikh who was among thousands who thronged the Golden Temple last week — it reopened June 23 for the first time since the battle — said an undercut of bitterness was evident among many curious devotees, but he saw only one old woman weeping during a two-hour visit.

But both groups express their sense of outrage, of being insulted and of hurt honor that they feel must be vindicated. Their frustration flows over in conversations when they are unable to say how they will avenge what they regard as the biggest insult to their religion — the damage to the Akal Takht, the seat of Sikh temporal authority in the Golden Temple complex.

"It is like our Vatican, our Mecca and Medina our Varanasi," said a Sikh engineer. "It is the place from which all Sikh religious edicts are pronounced and which are binding on all Sikhs — prince or pauper."

The scores of Sikhs interviewed in Amritsar unanimously and bitterly attacked the Indian government and particularly Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the assault on the temple.

CHURCH SERVICES

FLORENCE
ST. JAMES CHURCH, Via Bernardo Rucellai, 12. 50122 Florence, Sunday Eucharist, 9:30-11 a.m. All denominations welcome. The Rev. S.J. Hartman, Tel. 294417.

FRANKFURT

Jackson Says He'll Visit Russia Despite Warning by Reagan

By Eric Pianin and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has reaffirmed his intention of going to the Soviet Union this fall to seek the release of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

Mr. Jackson said he intends to proceed despite a warning from President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Jackson may be disrupting "things" that might be going on in the quiet diplomatic channels" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Embassy said Thursday that Mr. Jackson had not yet applied for a visa. An applicant is required to state the date on which he plans to arrive in the Soviet Union, where he intends to stay and the date of departure.

Frank Watkins, a spokesman for Mr. Jackson, said it was his understanding that preparations for the trip to the Soviet Union and South Africa have been put off until after the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16 in San Francisco.

"To the best of my knowledge, there have been no concrete steps taken to this point," Mr. Watkins said.

Asked whether he would make the trip before the Nov. 6 general election, Mr. Jackson replied, "I do not know. There's more than a remote chance that we'll go on."

Mr. Reagan said Thursday in Warren, Michigan, that Mr. Jackson should consult with the State Department if he wants to visit the Soviet Union.

As he entered a General Motors high-technology center in Warren, reporters asked the president whether a Jackson trip to the Soviet Union would cause a problem.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he

cleared the trip to Cuba and Central America with the State Department before leaving and insisted that it did not violate the law. Mr. Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate, charged that Mr. Reagan was trying to divert attention from "the failure of his policy in Central America."

Earlier, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said the administration had been unhappy with some critical statements made by Mr. Jackson when he was in Nicaragua because they broke with the tradition that U.S. politicians withhold criticism of their country when traveling abroad.

Mr. Hughes said he "was not attempting to usurp the power of the president," but that Mr. Reagan's "no-talk policy" has exacerbated conditions in Central America and may have contributed to "the tragic loss of life" during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

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Minister Offers to



SPECIAL DELIVERY — A life-size replica of the dinosaur brontosaurus got a bird's-eye view of Boston as it was delivered this week to the Museum of Science.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Little Insurance Against Earthquakes

Heeding warnings by geologists that a major earthquake is inevitable, some Californians have been buying earthquake insurance to protect their homes.

So far, industry officials estimate that fewer than 8 percent of the homeowners in the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas have bought coverage.

State officials, however, are concerned that too many people are getting enthusiastic about the special insurance. Regulators in the state's Department of Insurance say they are worried that some insurance companies would be unable to cover losses in the event of an earthquake, even with the limited number of policies that have been sold.

Wicker Chairs Roll Again in Atlantic City

A bit of Americana is back on the boardwalk in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The resort city's wicker rolling chairs, in which two passengers could be pushed in style, went the way of Atlantic City's declining tourist trade in the 1960s. But casinos have lured back visitors, and an enterprising businessman, Larry Belfer, has brought back the chairs. He found 100 of them in a garage, and now a dozen refurbished chairs are on the boardwalk, pushed by young men and women hired for the summer. A ride in the chairs, made of large wicker baskets with padded seats and three wheels, costs \$2.50 per person.

Short Takes

Interracial marriages in the United States more than doubled in the 12 years after the Supreme Court invalidated

laws against such unions, accounting for 1.9 percent of all marriages in 1980, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. . . . The average college president receives an annual salary of \$58,101, the head of a system of campuses earns \$36,675, and the highest paying jobs are at private, independent universities, where the median salary for presidents in 1983-84 was \$32,004, according to a survey by the Association of Governing Boards of Colleges and Universities.

Notes on People

Shirley Demmons, an artist who melts down metal to make jewelry, came across a man's identification bracelet recently as she sorted through artifacts she bought at a rummage sale in Virginia. Intrigued by the name on the bracelet, she consulted her husband, Ray Demmons, a lobbyist for labor interests. The result is that Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, now has his World War II-era bracelet back, and he is wondering how it got to the rummage sale in the first place. "I think my daughter pawned it," he said.

Three editors have filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board against Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate. The editors claim that Mr. Nader dismissed them from his publication, Multinational Monitor, for trying to form a union. Mr. Nader says the charges are a ploy and that the editors were dismissed for disobeying his orders to let him review the final version of a highly controversial article about alleged bribery by the Bechtel Corp., a California-based multinational firm. Mr. Nader also said he needs no need for unions in small nonprofit, cause-oriented organizations like his.

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Alfonso Assets Authority Over Military



General Ricardo Pianta

New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín's dismissal of the army chief of staff and three other generals was intended to assert clearly the government's control over the armed forces, Argentine officials and Western diplomats said.

The officials and diplomats stressed on Thursday that there was no sign that the military was prepared in stage a coup against the seven-month-old Alfonsín government, which ended nearly eight years of military rule Dec. 10.

General Ricardo Pianta, an artillery officer, was sworn in Thursday as the new army commander.

The government regarded the dissent in the military as a nuisance rather than a threat, the officials and diplomats said. The dissent, officials said, arose over perceptions of military men for past human rights abuses and over the increasing civilian control of the military.

"The internal military situation is perfectly normal," De-

fense Minister Raúl Borras said Thursday. "Democracy has in no way even been grazed."

The chief of staff, General Jorge Hugo Argundegui, was forced into retirement for his inability to curb the dissent and the growing divisions in the army, the officials said.

Also forced to retire Wednesday night or early Thursday were General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, commander of the 3d Army Corps with headquarters in Cordeba, and two other generals, Mario Leocio Cammisa and Julian Eduardo Capanegra, managers in an industrial complex that the government has been moving from military to civilian control.

The other two generals who were removed repeatedly balked at the government's assertion of civilian control over the industrial complex, Fabricaciones Militares, which they said was illegal. The complex makes everything from tanks to plows, and as the nation's largest single employer, it has been a source of military political patronage.

Civilization Pursues Alaskan Settlers Unrestrained by Zoning Codes, Town Booms and Bellows

By Wallace Turner
New York Times Service

WASILLA, Alaska — The first thing they do is grow a beard," said Harold Newcomb, describing the evolution of new arrivals here in the Matanuska Valley, northeast of Anchorage.

"Then they get a dog and a big knife," he said. "They get an acre or so and build a house, put down a well and a septic tank. Then they come to meetings, where we talk about taxes to build roads and sewers, and say, 'But we came out here to get away from all that.'"

Mr. Newcomb, a veteran of countless civic improvement campaigns and formerly the mayor for three years, has become wealthy as a real estate investor and sales agent because of Wasilla's explosive growth.

This town, a raw settlement being carved out of the wilderness without plans, building permits or zoning codes, is booming because Anchorage, with 230,000 residents, has become a city with all kinds of rules. Alaskans need elbow room. They find it here.

It was in the Depression that the Matanuska Valley became a national symbol of the freedom to be had by resettling. In 1935, the now-defunct United States Resettlement Administration moved 202 families to this area from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to claim free homesteads. The town of Palmer was established, but Wasilla, just a small settlement about 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, was ignored.

Today Wasilla is a town of 300. Now it has the power to tax and set building codes, so the valley's current con-

struction boom has settled around Wasilla. In 1971, the town's population was 300. Now it is estimated at several thousand.

The population of the Matanuska-Susitna borough, where both Palmer and Wasilla are located, has grown from 6,000 in 1971 to 32,000 today. The borough is a county-level government for an area of 23,000 square miles, which could hold Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, according to Vern Roberts, the acting borough manager.

"The growth has all been in 500 square miles," Mr. Roberts said. "No one knows how many structures have been put up, he said, because no permits are required. More than 100 building plans for subdivisions have been filed in six months, he added.

Walt and Vivian Tealand, now in their 70s, came to Wasilla in 1947 when they bought the general store, which sold anything from axes and plows to dry goods and sugar.

There was not much to Wasilla in those days. The Alaskan Railroad depot was across the road from the store. There was also a service station and a garage. And cabins were scattered for miles back through the bush.

The Tealands sold their store in 1972 and moved to a house they built on Lake Lucille, about a mile away.

"Vivian and I think the boom started the day we sold out," Mr. Tealand said. "There were three stores, a garage, a service station, a small motel and a restaurant."

Now there are three shopping centers, garages, service stations, restaurants, stores of all sorts and a supermarket.

However, Palmer now has the power to tax and set building codes, so the valley's current con-

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U.S. Navy Suspends Missile Contract

By Rick Arkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

Navy has refused to accept new shipments of its most sophisticated air-to-air missile because of quality-control problems at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant in Tucson, Arizona, navy officials said.

Mr. Cuomo said his advice is consistent with Mr. Mondale's "approach to make the decision himself and not have it be unduly affected by the crosscurrents at a convention and the unpredictable pressures that can develop."

■ Hart's Criticisms

Patrick Yack of The Denver Post reported from Denver.

Mr. Hart, in an interview with editors and reporters of The Denver Post, said that the tradition in seeking a running mate "has been to do this more behind closed doors."

Mr. Mondale's effort, Mr. Hart said, "does have, I think, two down sides. One, it looks a little like pandering. The second, it does raise expectations on the part of minority groups and women."

The Colorado senator said the process reminded him of a Hollywood movie that had "one of everything in the lifeboat, including a kid who played the harmonica."

[Later, Mr. Hart said at a news conference that this was much more than being made of his statements in the interview. United Press International reported. Speaking in Kansas City, Mr. Hart said, "I didn't intend to suggest that he was pandering. I don't fundamentally believe that it was a pandering."

"I think that everybody for president ought to conduct their search in their own way," he said. "It really doesn't matter how you go about it."

In the interview, Mr. Hart was reluctant to discuss a vice-presidential role for himself. "I'm interested in some of these comments that I'm secretly behind the scenes trying to get my job," he said. "It's nonsense. I'm not."

However, Mr. Hart said that it would be "very difficult" to turn down the vice-presidential offer "if it is the nominee's choice and strongly supported by most elements of the party."

"If I were to end up on the ticket and the ticket were to win, I wouldn't want to be a traditional vice president," Mr. Hart said. "I would want to play a significant role in some policy-making area; probably arms control."

A navy technical team is in Tucson dissecting two more missiles from the Hughes production line to determine how serious the problem is.

The navy said its F-14s have fired more than 250 Phoenix missiles, most of them the earlier version made in the 1970s, with a success rate greater than 85 percent.

"A missile's not like dropping a rock in a bucket," the Hughes spokesman said. "It's a very difficult task that a missile is called upon to do. Eighty-five percent is exceedingly good."

Drought in Britain Gives Wales Worst Water Shortage in Years

The Associated Press

LONDON — Weeks of dry weather this spring and summer have brought drought to the western half of Britain, and water officials said Friday that Wales is suffering from its worst water shortage since they began taking records in 1895.

Bu in northeastern England, 200,000 tons (180,000 metric tons) of water from the Kielder Reservoir, Britain's Mediterranean colony, and the Northumbrian Water Authority says it is seeking to sell surplus water from the northern county to Arable states in the Gulf area.

Local water authorities in the county of Devon in southwestern England have banned the use of domestic hoses to water gardens and wash cars. Four million people in northeastern England have been banned from using water sprinklers in their gardens to conserve supplies. Those who break the ban face fines of up to \$400 pounds (\$240).

John North, chief agricultural officer in the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory and development service, said farmers in the west had been hurt by poor grass growth caused by the drought, and the lack of grass was cutting milk yields.

At Haweswater Reservoir in Cumbria in northwestern England, the drowned ruins of Mardale hamlet have appeared above the surface for the first time in 48 years, as the water level has fallen about 40 feet (12 meters) from normal during the dry weather.

DIAMONDS

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Frankfurt Museum Is an Architect's Dream

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — "If a play isn't right, the dramatist can always cut some scenes and write new ones. And if it still doesn't work, the flop is forgotten long before the season's over. An architect doesn't have that kind of immunity. The decisions you make are irreversible, and if they don't work it's like walking the streets with your fly open."

Matthias Ungers is strolling the streets of Frankfurt these days with head held high. His elegant house-within-a-house on the south bank of the Main has recently opened as the German Architecture Museum. On the opposite bank of the river, a soaring arcade in glass, steel and wood now welcomes visitors to the Frankfurt Fairgrounds. Ungers conceived the covered gallery as a symbolic link between the older exhibition halls and the new space he has designed.

Wedding the old and the new has long been a primary concern of the 58-year-old architect. More than any of his German contemporaries, he has argued for an awareness of historical tradition and a renewed sense of place.

As theoretician and teacher — at the University of Berlin, Cornell, Harvard and UCLA — he has doggedly opposed the straitjacket of functionalism and urged a return to



Matthias Ungers

"thematic elaboration" in building. As a result, critics tend to group him with the post-modernist fraternity. In fact, he has always rejected the formal paraphrase and gratuitous ornament that have become hallmarks of the movement.

"The danger," Ungers says, "is that you produce decorative chitchat. The lessons of the past have to be studied in terms of archetypes that can be made to serve contemporary realities."

His own high-tech arcade for the Frankfurt Fairgrounds is an eloquent demonstration of that hypothesis. The arched structure echoes the industrial wonder of the Crystal Palace in London, and it creates a casual ambience like that of the *galleria* of Naples and Milan. But there is no hint of nostalgia here, no paraphrase of neo-romantic embellishment. Secure in both its post-technological identity and its function, the building refrains from flaunting its pedigree.

A cool but never frosty, self-assurance also distinguishes the museum Ungers has conjured from a stout neo-classical villa. It is one of a series of patrician residences built by Frankfurt's industrialists and financiers at the turn of the century, when the Sachsenhausen district still had a touch of the pastoral. As part of an ambitious plan to reverse the city's reputation for Babbity, several residences are being recycled as museums for film,

architecture, design, archaeology and Jewish history. All but Hans Hollein's pie-shaped Museum of Contemporary Art front the river.

Ungers's mandate was to preserve a traditional feature of the cityscape while providing a forum for architectural shows. He began by gutting the existing structure, then he wrapped the whole in a graceful arcade in the classic red sandstone of the original. A rear extension provides a lecture theater and multipurpose exhibition space, with an open glass cube enclosing a patriarchal chestnut tree.

The atrium is only one element in the building's continuous series of walls within walls, houses within houses, with their indoor-outdoor allusions. The lower facade of the italienne mansion is now "in-doors." A series of vitrines for displaying architectural fragments, set into the outer wall of the arcade, is open to the sky. Through the center of the original building there now rises a concrete grid ending in a gabled structure that accommodates the library.

Ungers's achievement provides the German Architecture Museum its only permanent exhibition. The program calls for two major shows and two smaller, thematic presentations a year. Most will be drawn from the remarkable holdings assembled by the director, Heinrich Koltz, since the museum was founded in 1979. It is the largest collection of drawings, plans, models and photographs of 20th-century architecture in the world. Furniture rounds out the ensemble.

Frankfurt thus fulfills a dream that Ungers pursued in the 1950s, when he tried to convince the Berlin Senate to establish a similar institution. The young idealist saw an urgent need for a corrective to the warmed-over Bauhaus style that dominated postwar West Germany. When the dream eluded him, he himself became a critic, collector and curator, assembling exhibitions that documented neglected alternatives in modern German design. His collection of 8,000 rare architectural books is, he reckons,

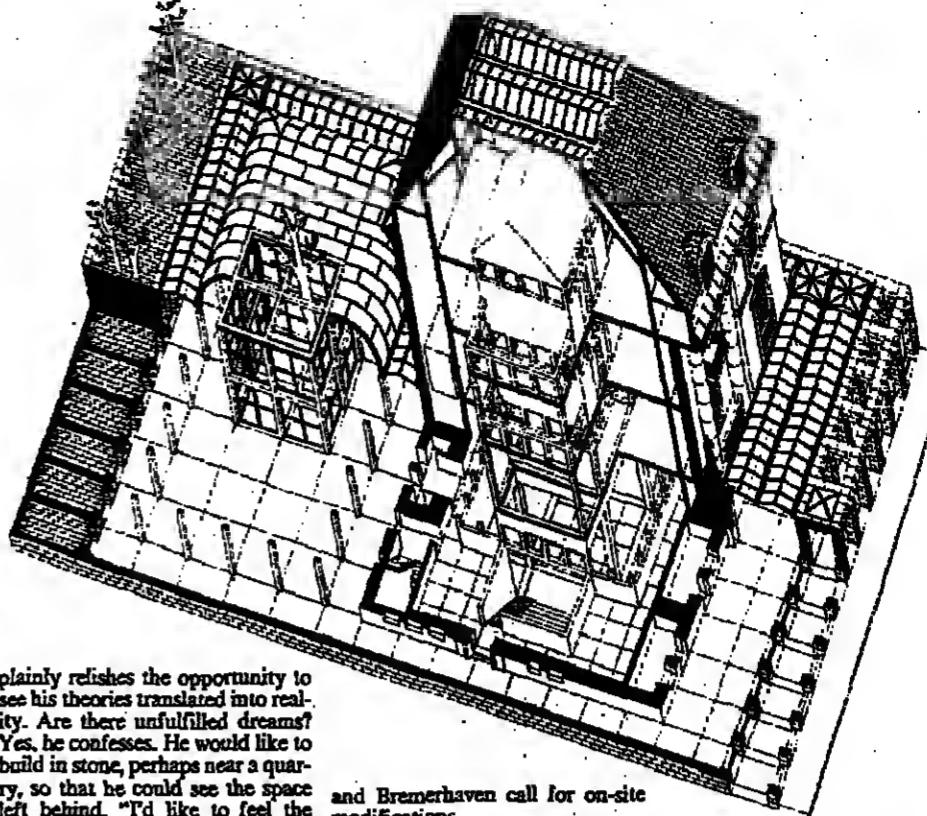
plainly relishes the opportunity to see his theories translated into reality. Are there unfulfilled dreams? Yes, he confesses. He would like to build in stone, perhaps near a quarry, so that he could see the space left behind. "I'd like to feel the corners and seams, the volume, and not just use the material as veneer."

As a result, his lifestyle shows the seamless integrity of his buildings. Writing, drawing, reading, consulting with his staff, constructing models, advising younger colleagues: Such activities are the cherished stuff of the amateur's daily life.

Often, too, he collaborates on publications with his wife, Lieselotte. She is the author of a West German bestseller, "The Return of the Indian," and has recently compiled a study of European housing settlements after World War I.

Their three children, all Cornell

graduates, are an architect, a painter and an art historian. After two decades dedicated primarily to teaching, the architect



surpassed only by the Avery Library at Columbia University.

The private house-studio-office that Ungers had in a Cologne suburb in 1958 quickly became a mecca for young architects. It has adapted well to his changing needs and peripatetic lifestyle. There are offices and apartments in Frankfurt, Ithaca, New York, and Bremerhaven, where Ungers is building a new Polar Research Center. But Cologne remains headquarters and the multilevel house with its interlocking living and working spaces is a vivid document of the owner's vision.

"I'm strictly an amateur," he insists, "because I've never left home to go to work."

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Before that can happen, there is an installation to be readied in Milan, including a multipurpose "sky-cabinet" that takes a witty look at architectural history. And projects under way in Frankfurt

and Bremerhaven call for on-site modifications.

The Polar Research Center is the

clearest example of Ungers's theory of thematic or narrative architecture.

As he was seeking a concept to accommodate the narrow harbor space while meeting the institute's

genius technical requirements, a friend mentioned seeing the movie

"Raiders of the Lost Ark." The

Bremerhaven project was instantly nicknamed "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

From that moment, Ungers recalls, the concept was complete.

The ark, symbol of a new begin-

ning, of journeying, as a prototype

of the house, as a world in micro-

cosm, provided the necessary

theme. The rest, according to the

genial master-builder, was simple.

"All you have to do is orchestrate."

The Deutsches Architekturmuseum is open Tuesday through Sun-

day, from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M.; Wednesday until 8 P.M. The in-

itial exhibition on post-modernism

(1960-1980) runs through Oct. 10.

Old Masters in Evidence In London's Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 15th and

16th centuries the city of Fer-

ara would seem to have been a

place where the utmost brutal-

ity alternated with an awesome at-

tention to religious piety. The latter

prevailed in the art of the period, as

can be seen in "From Borsa to

Cesare d'Este: The School of Fer-

ara 1450-1628" at Mattheisen,

which has been organized in aid of

the Courtauld Institute of Art

Trust Appeal.

With loans from many major

galleries and collections, the great

names of Ferrarese painting are

well represented: Cosimo Tura

(c.1430-1495) with his "St. John

the Evangelist on Patmos"; Tura's

pupil Ercole de' Roberti (c.1451-

1506) by four works, including

"Atalanta and Hippomenes"; Ben-

venuto Tisi (c.1476-1559) known

as Il Garofalo, by four religious

works; Ludovico Mazzolini

(c.1480-1528) with four works, in-

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ARTS / LEISURE

Unraveling Layers of DeKooning

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Painting is a way of life," said Willem de Kooning many years ago. Today he is 80 years old and a retrospective show of his work has been traveling round, starting at the Whitney Museum in New York, continuing in the Akademie der Künste in West Berlin and now showing at the Pompidou Center here through Sept. 24.

In the conception of his paintings there is a multitude of layers, and the one most willingly talked about by critics touches upon his connection with the various art movements of our century — Expressionism and Cubism are those most frequently mentioned.

There is also the paradox of painting on its own: a painting is a two-dimensional surface on which colors are arranged in a certain order (or disorder) and it is a representation of, or an allusion to, a subject. This paradox is particularly apparent in de Kooning's paintings, because of the unusual connotative function of a "subject" (most often a woman) and a form that can seem to devoid of structure, an explosion of pure, violent feeling.

The underlying assumption is that he has a painting entitled "Woman" — but it is a sort of portrait of a real woman actually living somewhere. Not everybody subscribes to this view. But the other interpretation is not quite satisfactory either. It suggests that the work should only be looked at as a solution to the aesthetic problems raised at the particular stage of art history in which de Kooning's work appears.

Certainly de Kooning is playing with both of these elements, balancing them off in his search for something else. He could not do otherwise, since they are the elements in which his work developed. A man who did excellent "realistic" portraits like the fine drawing of 1922 included in the Beaubourg show cannot ignore the whole issue of "realism," nor can a man who painted "Dark Pond" or "Ashville" (both 1948) have ignored the pictorial arguments surrounding Cubism, Expressionism and Surrealism.

But I am convinced that de Kooning must be taken quite literally when he says that "Painting is a way of life." He certainly does not mean that an artist's schedule from day to day is infected by the practice of art. He means, I believe, that art has become the medium in which the unique spiritual adventure of art is experienced.



Willem de Kooning in New York in 1953.

ture of a unique human life unfolds. And this implies that all his efforts must necessarily be directed towards escaping from art history, in which commentary is constantly attempting to envelop him — like a fishmonger trying to wrap a live fish in an old newspaper.

De Kooning does make good his escape. Stylistic reference seems hard to grasp in much of his work, and the paintings and sculptures have an unstructured rawness about them that can leave one with a feeling of surprised wonder: what is this about and what is the artist really doing?

De Kooning's work raises the issue of representation by the peculiarly outragous form it takes. This is true of his lumpy, seemingly hap-hazard sculptures just as much as of his paintings. It is, I believe, connected not with "realistic" representation, but with the quite unrelated issue of the cultural representation of the human figure.

The American painter Hugh Weiss once told me the story of an extraordinary experience he had during World War II in New Guinea. He was stationed on an island near the mouth of the Sepik, and one day, strolling through the village, he noticed some carved sticks belonging to the chief. He took a fancy to them, a bargaining session ensued, and it was agreed that Weiss would make a portrait of the chief's daughter and would receive the sticks in exchange.

The girl was prepared for the event: her teeth were blackened with betel, and spiral designs were made on her face, breasts, and stomach with green paint. Weiss had been expected to produce as realistic a portrait as possible, something in the order of what he had been trained to do at

the Philadelphia College of Art. But the result of his efforts met with sharp disapproval. After several more unsuccessful attempts, he finally had the idea of concentrating on the body painting, and the last portrait, which was universally approved and earned him the sticks he wanted, was no more than a series of ovals (face, breasts and stomach) on which he had carefully traced the patterns of green paint.

In our own culture the idea we have of Man has been going through a fiery furnace for at least a century as a result of the extension of the scientific view of the world and the tendency to rationalize all areas of human experience. Realism in art seemed okay from this point of view because it seemed rational, but our "realistic" images of the past have in fact been a long and brilliant attempt to establish a conjunction between the cultural stereotype of the sort that Weiss's story makes so apparent to us, and the humane ideal of individual uniqueness elaborated and refined by Christian theology and Western philosophy. Underlying each portrait, in its apparent realism and individuality, there has always been a cultural model that is more than mere convention. It is the very brick and mortar out of which our self-hood is shaped.

I suspect that de Kooning's human figures reflect something about this cultural model, its limitations and disfigured state, but also its violent, desperate, driving persistence. The artist does not do this sort of thing intentionally. It is part of the cultural dream by which he and all the rest of us are carried, the difference being that, as an artist, he has the burden and privilege of uttering that dream and leading it beyond itself, by ways of which he is the lonely inventor.

Picasso did not invent the situation he was expressing, and nor did de Kooning. They expressed it with a different inflection and, essentially, without knowing what they were accomplishing. I would even say that this is the sort of thing that cannot be done intentionally. It is part of the cultural dream by which he and all the rest of us are carried, the difference being that, as an artist, he has the burden and privilege of uttering that dream and leading it beyond itself, by ways of which he is the lonely inventor.

Picasso Museum To Open in 1985

The Associated Press

PARIS — Culture Minister Jack Lang said Thursday that after a decade of planning and work the Picasso Museum would open its doors next spring in a restored 17th-century townhouse on Paris's Right Bank.

The museum, the transformed Hotel Salé in the Marais district, will display more than 800 works by Pablo Picasso.

Dominique Bozzo, the museum's chief curator, said the works would be displayed chronologically, beginning with the young Picasso's "Blue Period" and ending with a collection of canvases from his last 20 years.

Mystical Appeal of Certain Works Pushes Up Prices

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the auction market, there exists a rarefied category of art which does not stick to the rules followed by the common run. For the works that belong to it, prices are not just three or four times higher than those of lesser specimens but can be as much as 30- or 40-fold higher, if not even more, than their nearest equivalent.

This rarefied category, which usually provokes heated discussion

SOUREN MELIKIAN

about whether the auctioned treasures should be allowed to leave the country, is defined essentially by what might be characterized as mystical appeal, whether the myth equates with the name of the artist — Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, with a celebrated, preferably aristocratic provenance; or with some distant school — the German or Italian Renaissance and Baroque showpiece in some precious material such as were displayed in princely "treasure rooms."

Such pieces seldom come up at auction. They tend to be discreetly negotiated at huge prices in the trade. By pure coincidence, a group of works of art graced with mystical appeal turned up at three different auctions this week in London.

The first group was the Chatsworth drawings at Christie's, which combined the myth of English history and of certain artists' names. It illustrated ideally the conditions required for the myth to work, as well as the limits beyond which they cease to be operative. The myth of history alone was enough to glamorize artists of the second rank in a context where more famous artists glorified the whole sale, provided that their work was impeccably preserved.

A case in point is Pordenone's "Allegory of Time," a *modellino* for the decoration of a Venetian palace done in the 1530s. Few connoisseurs would call it a masterpiece of the late Renaissance. Nevertheless it fetched £388,000 (about \$515,000), 8 to 10 times the price one would have dared predict for it. While a signature of secondary importance was not an objection to a fantastic price in the historic sale of the Chatsworth sale, no name at all proved deadly. A very beautiful drawing of a male nude in red and white chalk was attributed by Noel Annesley, Christie's expert, to Antonio Carraci. With great fairness, Annesley added that "an alternative attribution to Schidone has been proposed." The drawing with alternative attributions went down at £11,340, a price that seems ludicrously low by Chatsworth's standards even if fair enough in any other context.

The myth did not work either when minimum standards of preservation were not met. One of three or four of the most beautiful drawings from Chatsworth was a landscape in pen and brown ink by Pieter Brueghel the Elder. No drawing of such perfect composition, such mastery in the subtle notation of detail by the famous Flemish artist had been sighted in the past quarter of a century or so. Alas, it was rather washed out, due to prolonged exposure to light and rubbing. The admirable Brueghel brought a mere £37,500, paid by Jan Krugier, a Geneva dealer in modern art who wanted it for his private collection. One could call it a bargain — I would — but it is not easily salable. Only someone with a daily intimate acquaintance with the draftsman's craft will be willing to peer at the faded pen strokes.

The second case in which the myth of provenance, combined with the myth of artistic creativity.



Clock brought £842,400 at Christie's in London.

women on the pedestal, the Four Elements as *putti* on the roof and Death as the very top in the form of a decomposing old woman dragging two naked women.

The clock was "ascribed to Ferdinand Mummern and the scholarly entry by Charles Avery of Christie's noted at the end that the exact authorship of the extremely finely carved ivory parts cannot be ascertained." The silver mounts, on the other hand, carry the marks of two great German silversmiths of the Baroque period, David Schwertermüller and Daniel Zech, corresponding to the years 1640-45.

One vital bit of information missing in the catalog was provided by Alain Petel, a Paris dealer. Unscrewing the group on top, he found on the underside the monogram of Georg Petel, the great, perhaps the greatest Baroque sculptor of 17th-century Germany. This would seem to settle the question of authorship, much debated by scholars in the last three decades.

It is a moot question whether those who bid for the piece to the finish had seen this. To all intents and purposes the main price booster was the perfect typification of the great baroque *Prunkkabinett* object combined with that of royal provenance — by tradition King Carlos III of Spain and the two Sicilies, and, later, Prince Doria d'Eboli of Naples.

It must be added that in this case the object is stunning. No such thing has been seen at auction or in the trade within the last 30 years or so, nor is likely to appear again. This means that everyone connected with the field expected it to sell in the area of £200,000 to £300,000. It climbed to £842,400 (including commission). The final bidder was a consortium of three London galleries, one of which, called Kuros, is reported to do great deal of business with Arab clients. The underbidder was Edgar Mannheimer of Zurich, a dealer with an exceptional flair for 16th- and 17th-century objets d'art, aside from his specialty in clocks and watches. As he ran up his rival, sitting next to him in Christie's room, he seemed to be having great fun. Myth, the poker game side of the art market, and the personal emotional involvement that characterize it, all seemed to have their share in this unheard-of price for an object, as unique as the circumstances that allowed it to reach this all-time high.

What will happen to supremely important works of art when they are no longer surrounded by the aura of myths was illustrated at Christie's sale of Old Master paintings Friday. This included two major paintings. By far the most attractive one to a museum was an extraordinary painting of "The Four Seasons" represented as young Turner's name, multiplied by Sotheby's sale on of the third lot Thursday of Lord Kenneth Clark's works of art, which included a view of Folkestone by Turner. The painting is a late work done in pale colors in a blurred manner sometimes referred to as impressionistic. Compared with the great Turners hanging at the Tate, this one pales into insignificance. It has neither the vigor of some of the great master's whirling compositions, nor the magic of his light effects. True, the great Turners are no longer to be bought — most were included in the artist's bequest to the nation. However, this was hardly the picture one might have expected to become the most expensive painting ever sold at auction, fetching £7.37 million (including commission).

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Plague at Athens" in the manner of northern European painters working in the Caravaggesque style. The drama of the scene and the intensity of the chiaroscuro effects are such that every connoisseur who viewed it in the 19th century expressed admiration.

Until 1914 it was a Poussin masterpiece. For the last 60 years exactly it has stood as the masterpiece of Michiel Sweerts, and has been widely exhibited and illustrated as such. It is rarer, if not more beautiful, than a great Poussin, which makes its final price, £972,000, quite reasonable if one remembers, for example, Poussin's "Holy Family" — also a Chatsworth painting sold in 1981 at Christie's for £1.6 million (\$3.6 million at the time.)

But a painting such as Sweerts's carries a name that means a lot to the cognoscenti and not a great deal to the public at large. Christie's probably got the highest price for it that could be achieved at auction. And that highest price is not impressive in the context of this week.

An even less impressive price was paid in the same auction 90 seconds earlier for the other desirable item, three panels painted as the pinnacles of an altar piece by Agnolo Gaddi, the great early Renaissance Florentine master. The three figures, of Christ the Redeemer, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate, were a giveaway at £102,600.

Alas, Gaddi is not a name that is bandied about on television serials.

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exercised its utmost impact was Sotheby's sale on of the third lot Thursday of Lord Kenneth Clark's works of art, which included a view of Folkestone by Turner. The painting is a late work done in pale colors in a blurred manner sometimes referred to as impressionistic.

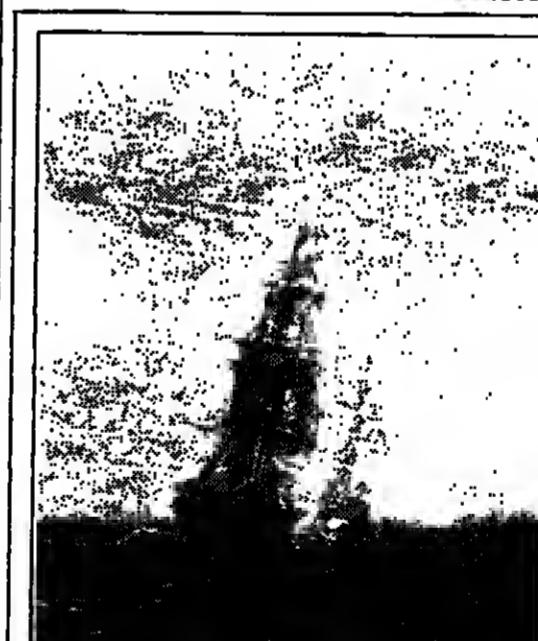
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September in Vienna?

Moscow suddenly did Ronald Reagan — his nemesis, someone it had supposedly exiled to a political Siberia — the favor of inviting his representatives to Vienna on election eve to talk about banning "the militarization of outer space." The theories explaining its motives abound. Here are a few of them:

The Kremlin was feeling some heat from its boycott of the missile talks since last fall and hoping to return to the table by a discreet back door. It figured it had better start accepting the likelihood that Mr. Reagan will be around for a second term. It is alarmed enough to want to head off American leapfrogging in anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons and possibly in new strategic weapons, too. It calculated that Mr. Reagan would say no to space talks and dig himself into a new public opinion hole.

It's a guessing game, but fortunately the administration is not pinning its fate to any one answer. Mr. Reagan is leaving different possibilities open. His positive response to the Vienna invitation lets the Kremlin focus publicly on ASAT weapons, its current arms control priority, while the United States stresses intercontinental and intermediate-range missiles, the prime American concern.

The Soviets huffed again yesterday that the United States, in reserving a claim to broaden the Vienna agenda, was setting a precondition. But Washington was doing so no more than was Moscow in attempting to narrow the agenda. The British foreign secretary has suggested correctly that the Soviet Union seems "unwilling to take yes for an answer."

Jimmy Carter discussed limitations on anti-

satellite weapons with Moscow, in vain. Until now Ronald Reagan has refused to follow suit. Making good on his new pledge to find "feasible negotiating approaches" will entail much struggle within his administration. Stand by for the leaked premonitions of disaster from the weapons testers and the hang-tough-on-principle brigade. Administration parts of an eventual missile defense in space will fight to make sure future options are not foreclosed.

Moscow will have its own problems. The question of whether to limit ASAT weapons may divide experts, but the question of how to verify limitations does not: They agree it is rough. If negotiations are to be more than a propaganda exercise, the Soviets will have to produce better ideas than they offered in 1978, and they will have to get off the simplistic anti-space-war kick that the Reagan administration's stand-offishness has allowed them so far. They will also have to abandon the fiction that space defense is entirely a giant in Washington's eye, not their own.

In better times, it would not be much to write home about that the two great powers were circling each other warily with an eye to resuming a deadlocked old negotiation and starting up a difficult new one. Underlining its frostiness, the Kremlin briefly detained a couple of American diplomats and kept the American ambassador from giving a Fourth of July address on television, even as it spoke of September in Vienna. We hope both sides head that way with a sense of the common interest in working something out.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jackson's Moral Offense

The Reverend Jesse Jackson's burgeoning traffic in prisoners from dictatorships is not, as President Reagan suggests, a prosecutable crime. But neither is it, as Mr. Jackson asserts, a moral enterprise. It is political opportunism in reckless disregard for American diplomacy. It is collaboration with the enemies of democracy in embarrassments of the government of the United States. That a few individuals incidentally benefit from this showmanship does not relieve its cynicism.

By recalling the weary old Logan Act that forbids private diplomacy, Mr. Reagan over-argues his protest. But he is right to object to Mr. Jackson's adventures and his plan to intrude into negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There are governments, humanitarians and universities the world over to whom the Russians could release Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, or Anatoli Sheharsky, the Zionist refusenik. They do not need Mr. Jackson, and he has no record of concern for them to justify a sudden "moral" mission to Moscow. If the Russians did deal with him, it would be only for the purpose of damaging the reputation of the American government. There can be only one such government at a time, and it cannot properly negotiate if its authority is undermined by freelance diplomats. Campaigns to change that government and its policies belong inside the United States. Presidential candidates should discourage, not solicit, foreign manipulation of the debate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

East and West: The Age Issue

Is Konstantin Chernenko perfectly capable of carrying out his functions, or is he condemned by age and illness to be a mere "transition pope" already enfeebled? The truth would seem to be closer to the second hypothesis. A doctor accompanying a Western visitor to Moscow has been able to get fairly close to [Mr. Chernenko] and conduct a conscientious, albeit purely visual, examination. He counted 40 respirations per minute, which is double the rate for the average person, and observed all the signs of advanced emphysema ... It follows that the head of the Soviet state and party is a leader on borrowed time, and that Soviet diplomacy will remain paralyzed for a time.

— Le Monde (Paris).

George Ball has entered delicate territory by raising the issue of Ronald Reagan's age. He can violate the taboo because he, at 74, is roughly the same age as Mr. Reagan. He makes a case that the issue is legitimate. It is one which, I suspect, lurks just beneath the surface in the public consciousness.

The quiet concern manifests itself from time to time in subtle ways. When Mr. Reagan began to wear a hearing aid, his staff took pains to point out that the deafness in his right ear was caused by an exploding cartridge in a rifle he fired in a movie set. And a few months ago, after the president's annual physical, the

— Ray Jenkins in the Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR JULY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Matadors Lose to the Bulls

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — From the commencement of the current bullfighting season on April 12 up to the present, five bullfighters have been killed and 111 more or less seriously injured. These unprecedented figures have aroused heated discussions in many newspapers, the opinion being expressed that the admission of young, inexperienced performers into the arenas is largely to blame for the frequency of accidents. It is suggested that this is only to be remedied by the establishment of a school for bullfighters. Those who argue thus, however, forget that even the most celebrated matadors, such as Bombita, Machaquito and Gaona, are among the victims. The scenes are daily becoming more ferocious and the bullfighters less skillful.

1934: Workers Revolt in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — The rioting which broke out in the Jordan workers' district [on July 5] assumed the proportions of a veritable Communist revolt [on July 6]. Hundreds of soldiers and marines were striving ruthlessly to suppress the revolt. Though the police claimed to be masters of the situation, the northern part of the town was still in the hands of the insurgents. Their weapons are bricks and bottles full of gasoline. The troops are using their arms freely. Four were reported killed and 35 injured. The executive committee of the Dutch Communist Party addressed a letter to the government, explaining that the disorders due to the reduction of the dole paid to the unemployed and they will cease when the law providing for this reduction is repealed.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Transco	Val.	High	Low	Chg.	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
12422	12422	12422	12422	+1	12422	+1	+1	+1	+1
2085	2085	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2011	2011	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2012	2012	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2013	2013	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2014	2014	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2015	2015	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2016	2016	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2017	2017	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2018	2018	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2019	2019	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2020	2020	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2021	2021	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2022	2022	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2023	2023	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2024	2024	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2025	2025	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2026	2026	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2027	2027	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2028	2028	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2029	2029	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2030	2030	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2031	2031	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2032	2032	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2033	2033	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2034	2034	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2039	2039	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2042	2042	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2044	2044	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2046	2046	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2047	2047	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2059	2059	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
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2064	2064	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2065	2065	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2066	2066	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2067	2067	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2068	2068	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2069	2069	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2070	2070	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2071	2071	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2072	2072	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2073	2073	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2074	2074	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2075	2075	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2076	2076	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2077	2077	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2078	2078	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2079	2079	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2080	2080	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2081	2081	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2082	2082	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2083	2083	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2084	2084	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2085	2085	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2086	2086	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2087	2087	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2088	2088	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2089	2089	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2090	2090	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2091	2091	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2092	2092	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2093	2093	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2094	2094	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2095	2095	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2096	2096	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2097	2097	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2098	2098	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2099	2099	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2100	2100	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2101	2101	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2102	2102	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2103	2103	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2104	2104	171	11	+1	171	+1	+1	+1	+1
2105	2105	171	11	+1	171	+1			

AMEX

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

First-Half Car Sales in U.S. Were Best for 5 Years

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. and foreign makers had their best combined sales for a January-June period in five years, and officials favorable economic factors in sales will continue to climb.

U.S. companies said Thursday sold 4.25 million cars in the six months this year, a 26.5-percent increase on a daily rate of 3.34 million in 1983. There was one extra selling day this period.

"The economic factors balance on the plus side," Philip E. Benton Jr., Ford vice president, said.

Overseas automakers sold 1.23 million autos in the first half of 1984 for an industry total of 5.47 million, the best since 5.6 million were sold in the opening six months of 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

6 July 1984

1. MAL MANAGEMENT	NIUMARIN	\$ 13.70
1. JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	NIU-CASE A - U.S.	\$ 24.10
1. D. Comber	NIU Case C - Japan	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case D - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Steckler	NIU Case E - Switzerland	\$ 24.80
1. PANK VON ERNST & CO AG, PB 2422	DRANGE HARKEU GROUP	\$ 16.00
1. D. Comber	NIU Case F - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case G - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Steckler	NIU Case H - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. PANK VON ERNST & CO AG, PB 2422	NIU Case I - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case J - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case K - U.S.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case L - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case M - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case N - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case O - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case P - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case Q - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case R - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case S - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case T - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case U - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case V - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case W - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case X - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case Y - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case Z - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case AA - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case BB - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case CC - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case DD - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case EE - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case FF - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case GG - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case HH - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case II - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case JJ - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case KK - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case LL - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case MM - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case NN - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case OO - France	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case PP - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case QQ - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case RR - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case SS - Sweden	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case TT - U.K.	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case UU - France	\$ 24.80
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1. D. Comber	NIU Case WW - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case XX - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case YY - Sweden	\$ 24.80
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1. D. Comber	NIU Case HH - Germany	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case KK - Italy	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case LL - Norway	\$ 24.80
1. D. Comber	NIU Case	

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

	12 Month	High Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
19	10	10	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	4	100	95	95	-1
22	20	20	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
27	60	52	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
34	64	56	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
35	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
37	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
38	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
39	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
40	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
41	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
42	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
43	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
44	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
45	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
46	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
47	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
48	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
49	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
50	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
51	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
52	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
53	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
54	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
55	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
56	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
57	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
58	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
59	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
60	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
61	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
62	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
63	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
64	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
65	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
66	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
67	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
68	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
69	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
70	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
71	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
72	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
73	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
74	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
75	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
76	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
77	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
78	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
79	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
80	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
81	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
82	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
83	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
84	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
85	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
86	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
87	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
88	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
89	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
90	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
91	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
92	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
93	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
94	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
95	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
96	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
97	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
98	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
99	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
100	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
101	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
102	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
103	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
104	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
105	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
106	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
107	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
108	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
109	71	65	NSTP	1.20	1.20	50	34	100	95	95	-1
110</td											

SPORTS

Connors Downs Lendl in 4 Sets, Will Meet McEnroe for Crown

by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England — seeded Jimmy Connors 2d went on to thrash No. 1 Ivan Lendl, 6-7 (7-6), 6-3, 7-6, Friday to gain the final All-England tennis champion for the sixth time.

Sunday, Connors will face John McEnroe, the defending champion, who advanced

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

ifth straight Wimbledon giving unseeded Australian a 6-3, 7-6, 6-4 lesson in all-court tennis.

day's women's final will be of the top two seeds — and defending Wimbledon champion Martina Navratilova, three-time titlist Chris

Connors, the line judge

end called "plus" during

final match, will compete

first time a woman has

eminated to umpire a Wim-

bore, bidding to become the

American since Don Budge in

repeat as the men's title,

assisted by Cash,

an old right-hander, but he

is in trouble.

roe's moving serve and

net play gave him com-

from the outset, although

he'd his first two service

in love in the first set and

McEnroe to a tie break in

and.

5-year-old New York left-

and his service broken only

in the third and final set

wrote right back, and again

th game, to move into the

four had never faced Cash

and the young Australian

in his toughest test since the

round, when another Aus-

Paul McNamee, took sun-

serves moves around the

McNamee said. "He's a

id."

93 champion said he felt

Friday, "I'll need to play

gressively than I did to-

said.

has seen more court time

other player at this year's

ships.

playing for more than five

1 singles and doubles on

day, he went back out for

4½ hours Thursday.

countryman Paul McNa-

completed a narration

and double match — half-

night, eight to two, each

Australian "Mark Ed-

and American Sherwood

australian pair won the fifth

1, in 90 minutes, and were

aying a semifinal match

Australian Peter Doohan had

Fancourt.

the fourth straight time,

McNamee were taken to

, but reached Saturday's

ain McEnroe and Peter

, who are aiming for a sec-

aight Wimbledon title.

served up 19 aces in a

ight 2 hours, 56-minute test

but Connors's return was

in sufficient to advance.

ors alternately smashed

I and backhand service re-

own the line and across

and attacked at the net.

Transition

BASEBALL

—Traded minor-league in-

Gulf to St. Louis for estover

d later.

—Activated Clinton, catch-

er, from disabled list, to Denver

. AND—Activated Steve For-

. —Signed Al Williams, pitch-

er, disabled list, to Montreal

. —Signed Rich Carone,

. Mike O'Farrell, catcher, to Co-

. —Signed Dennis Mercado,

. Salt Lake City of the Pacific

. National League

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ART BUCHWALD

Roger Weinreb & Father

WASHINGTON — I went to my favorite haberdashery in Boston. Efrem Weinreb & Son, and was surprised to see a new sign over the store — Roger Weinreb & Father.

When I walked in I found Efrem back in the stockroom rearranging boxes.

"I see you changed the name of the store."

"I didn't change it. My son Roger did." He replied. "He's now president of the company."

"Roger?" I said. "But I just went to his graduation at the Harvard Business School in 1980. I remember how proud you were when he got his M.B.A. You told him you were going to make him a full partner, but I had no idea you were going to appoint him president."

"Frankly, neither did I. Roger started out in the mailroom, and then worked himself up to underwear and socks. After two weeks he became restless so I made him vice president of merchandising. Before I knew it, he put in a whole new computer system, renovated all three floors, added a ladies' line, and found a way of earning 13 percent interest over the weekend on our cash flow by paying our suppliers through a bank in Hong Kong. Roger said the one thing he learned at Harvard was you either expand or die."

"How old is Roger?" I asked. "He's 28. He came to me about eight months ago and said he felt he wasn't moving fast enough up the ladder. He told me most of the kids who graduated in his class were already chief executives of their companies and he didn't want to wait until he was 32 years old before he reached the top."

"Did you point out you were only 49 years old?" I asked.

"I did mention it, and he said,

Charlton Found in Yorkshire

The Associated Press
YORK, England — A quarry worker found two chariot burials of the 3rd or 4th century B.C. in Yorkshire, officials said Thursday.



"No wonder you're hummed out. Maybe it would be a good time to slow down, and hand the torch to the yuppies who have the management skills that are required to deal with the future."

"Young Harvard M.B.A.s don't mince words," I said. "Did you tell him this business was your whole life, and your dream had always been for you and Roger to work as a team?"

"Yes, and he said from a family standpoint he understood it, but as an executive of a corporation he had to think of the stockholders first."

"What stockholders? I thought you owned the store."

"I forgot to tell you. Roger took us public last year. He told me it was the only way he could raise enough capital to buy out Brooks Brothers."

"He's trying to buy Brooks Brothers?"

"Either that or Bloomingdale's. I didn't understand the details, except that he plans to use Roger Weinreb as a holding company to thwart takeovers of other companies. His roommate, who is 27, is now an investment banker who specializes in leveraged buyouts, whatever the hell that means."

"Okay, I can understand Roger wanting to get ahead, but why would he change Efrem Weinreb & Son to Roger Weinreb & Father?"

"Roger said if we wanted to be in the big time we had to change our image, and the name Efrem Weinreb was too associated in our customers' minds with the late '70s. I don't want to be too hard on him though. He worked out a golden parachute deal with me before we went public. He said I could stay on at my present salary as a consultant and have an office until I reached 55, providing I didn't work for a competing store."

"Did you say you had to work in the stockroom?"

"No, that was my own choice. It's easier to work back here to explain to everyone why we changed the name of the store."

"I think Roger's an ingrate."

"I don't blame him and I don't blame Harvard. I understand the first thing they teach you at any top business school is that if you have to choose between profit and your own flesh and blood, you go for the bottom line."

By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With her

white, severely cut hair, di-

rect gaze and the ever-present cigarette she holds like a pencil, the Los Angeles writer and architectural historian Esther McCoy looks like a personality.

Spectators are not quite sure, however, who. At a recent lunch in Venice, California, a waiter serving McCoy mistakenly asked her to autograph two books by Lilian Helman. Several weeks ago, at a Fifth Avenue bookstore — with her new book on Southern California architects, "The Second Generation" (Peregrine Smith Books) on the shelves — McCoy was asked if she was George O'Keefe.

She is in fact very much her own figure, the pre-eminent writer of California architecture, according to Cesar Pelli, dean of the Yale School of Architecture. "Our knowledge of Southern California architecture has been primarily formed by her research, her first-hand knowledge and her writing, which is so precise and passionate."

A researcher and assistant for Theodore Dreiser in the late '20s and '30s and an associate of the Los Angeles architect R. M. Schindler in the '40s, McCoy first pursued a career in writing, then in architecture and finally in writing on architecture.

Since the late 1940s, she has written "Five California Architects," "Richard Neutra" and "Vienna to Los Angeles: Two Journals," among other books, plus hundreds of articles on architecture for publications such as Domus, Arts and Architecture, and Progressive Architecture. Her latest work is based on the careers of J. R. Davidson, Harwell Harris, Gregory Ain and Raphael Soriano.

Interviewed in her Santa Monica home, furnished with paintings, drawings and chairs made by many of the artists, architects and designers she has known, McCoy, now in her 70s, retraced her career.

She recalled that as a young woman "I knew exactly what I wanted to do. I was going to work in publishing in New York — 'I instinctively found and lived in places that are now his-



Esther McCoy: "This pent-up energy just poured out."

there and write. On her 21st birthday, she set out for New York from Ann Arbor, Michigan, following her undergraduate studies.

In New York, she free-lanced. "I did reviews, I did editing. I was the youngest of the young. I was all eyes and ears. My life was down in the Village with the writers, on Patchin Place with the strivers, on MacDougal Street with the artists, on Christopher Street with the gay people." She was a woman who would write or be written about, like Katherine Anne Porter, Josephine Herbst, e. e. cummings and John Cowper Powys.

McCoy did save enough to move to Paris, but the Depression interrupted her stay, and in 1930 she moved to Key West, Florida, writing short stories and a novel. She remembers Ernest Hemingway as the one who "took up all the oxygen in the room."

She returned to New York and in 1932 went to Los Angeles for what was supposed to be only a winter. She stayed on to marry Berkeley Tobey, whom she described as "a literary person, great chess player, radical and bon vivant." He died in 1962.

Although she had been interested in architecture in New York — "I instinctively found and lived in places that are now his-

toric landmark buildings on streets," she said — it was in California that she first began drafting, working at Douglas Aircraft during World War II.

"I decided to go into architecture after Douglas and went to the University of Southern California to get into architecture school, but they discouraged me because I was a woman, and because, by the time I finished, I'd be older than most other draftsmen." Instead, she worked as a draftsman in the Los Angeles office of R. M. Schindler from 1944 to 1947.

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"I liked working so much at Douglas and for Schindler because there, you were with people. You talked. Writing is a damned confining sort of work." Working with Schindler discouraged her from becoming an architect, but she read what was available about architecture and found "there wasn't too much published" even though Los Angeles had been much more receptive to the architectural modernism from Europe than had the East Coast.

To the late 1940s, magazines began to ask her to write about West Coast architecture. In 1960 "Five California Architects" was

published, a work that introduced Schindler to the public, giving greater exposure as well to Bernard Maybeck, Greene & Greene, and Irving Gill, who had practiced in California during the first quarter of the century.

Characteristically, McCoy portrays the buildings she discusses in the broader context of the state of California and the personal lives of the architects. Her half-dozen books thread their way through a half-century's history of Southern California's avant-garde.

In her new book McCoy describes Aia's 1949 Shairens in West Los Angeles: "The 30 years' growth of trees now casts a deep shade on the Aia house and produces a curious mood. In the living room, occupied temporarily by three generations of Shairens, the activities of all were spread on desk and sofa, piano and tables. There was a sense of continuity as strong as in a morning room scene in a Chekhov play. Women gathered, their lives unrolled in idle talk. For the first time I saw how an Aia house shaped lives."

If she portrays the time, place and people surrounding a building, it is, she said, "because architecture comes out of the attitudes of a period." The attitudes prevailing when the "second generation" architects practiced, she found, were "their hunger to build" during the 1930s and then the wartime restrictions. "After the war, all this pent-up energy just poured out."

McCoy also considers the floor plan a major indicator of social attitudes: "In the 1930s architects were still designing for the family of the 1920s. Around 1933, Gregory Ain did the first floor plans aimed at a non-servant household. You entered the kitchen from the front entrance rather than the side." Aia, she noted, also designed the first house where mothers working in the kitchen could watch their children in a nearby playroom.

McCoy's writing is as much social history as architectural history. "I wanted in 'The Second Generation' to give the feel of the period. It's a California book. Most of the messages sent West to East get jumbled at the Rockies."

PEOPLE

Singer to Donate Profits

Shortly before fans began pouring into Arrowhead Stadium in Kansas City, Missouri, for the opening of his U.S. tour Friday night, Michael Jackson, linked by accusations of greed, said fans need no longer buy tickets for his concert in an obligatory \$120 package of four, and that he will donate his tour earnings to charity. Jackson and his family have been criticized for selling the tickets through the mail only in packages of four, not including postage, with no guarantee of a ticket. The procedure was used in the first three stops — Kansas City, Dallas and Jacksonville, Florida.

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Sir Harold Acton, author and historian, was honored Thursday on his 80th birthday for his service to the British Institute, a private funded cultural institution and library founded in 1917. The ceremony was attended by the British ambassador, Lord Bridges, and the mayors of Florence, Lanzo Costi, Sir Heald, born in Florence in 1904, who presented "Oxford, China, Italy," a collection of essays written by friends and dignitaries.

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King Birendra of Nepal Friday sent two rare red pandas, male and female, as a gift to Spain's King Juan Carlos as a token of friendship between the two countries. The red pandas, found among the Himalayan foothills, are brownish-red and smaller than the Chinese black and white pandas. The king and Queen Ashiwaya paid their first state visit to Spain last year.

Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, is resuming a full schedule of duties after nearly two years of psychiatric treatment, according to the Dutch government information service. Claus, 57, whose public activities were suspended in September 1982 because of "complaints of

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